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NON-COMMUTATIVE CLARKSON INEQUALITIES FOR SYMMETRIC SPACE

Lemma 1. *Let x be a positive τ -measurable operator.*

(i) *If f is a convex function on $[0, \infty)$, then*

$$f(\langle x\xi, \xi \rangle) \leq \langle f(x)\xi, \xi \rangle$$

for every unit vector ξ in $D(x)$.

(ii) *If g is a concave function on $[0, \infty)$, then*

$$\langle g(x)\xi, \xi \rangle \leq g(\langle x\xi, \xi \rangle)$$

for every unit vector ξ in $D(x)$.

Lemma 2. *Let x and y be positive τ -measurable operators and let E be an exact interpolation space for the couple $(L_1(0, \infty), L_\infty(0, \infty))$.*

(i) *If f is a non-negative operator convex function on $[0, \infty)$ with $f(0) = 0$, then*

$$\|f(x) + f(y)\|_{E(\mathcal{M})} \leq 2\|f(x + y)\|_{E(\mathcal{M})}.$$

(ii) *If g is a non-negative increasing continuous concave function on $[0, \infty)$, then*

$$\|g(x + y)\|_{E(\mathcal{M})} \leq 4\|g(x) + g(y)\|_{E(\mathcal{M})}.$$

Theorem 1. *Let x and y be τ -measurable operators and let f be an increasing continuous function on $[0, \infty)$ such that $f(0) = 0$ and $g(t) = f(\sqrt{t})$ is operator convex. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \|f(|x|) + f(|y|)\|_{E(\mathcal{M})} &\leq \|f(|x+y|) + f(|x-y|)\|_{E(\mathcal{M})} \\ &\leq \|f(2|x|) + f(2|y|)\|_{E(\mathcal{M})}. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2. *Let x and y be τ -measurable operators and let f be a nonnegative increasing continuous function on $[0, \infty)$ such that $h(t) = f(\sqrt{t})$ is concave. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{8} \|f(2|x|) + f(2|y|)\|_{E(\mathcal{M})} &\leq \|f(|x+y|) + f(|x-y|)\|_{E(\mathcal{M})} \\ &\leq 8 \|f(|x|) + f(|y|)\|_{E(\mathcal{M})}. \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 1. *Let x and y be τ measurable operators. Then*

$$\| |x|^p + |y|^p \|_{E(\mathcal{M})} \leq \| |x+y|^p + |x-y|^p \|_{E(\mathcal{M})} \leq 2^p \| |x|^p + |y|^p \|_{E(\mathcal{M})}.$$

for $2 \leq p \leq 4$, and

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{p-3} \| |x|^p + |y|^p \|_{E(\mathcal{M})} &\leq \| |x+y|^p + |x-y|^p \|_{E(\mathcal{M})} \leq \\ &\leq 8 \| |x|^p + |y|^p \|_{E(\mathcal{M})}. \end{aligned}$$

for $0 \leq p \leq 2$.

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